

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 17-CR-122

RESIT TAVAN,

Defendant.

PLEA AGREEMENT

1. The United States of America, by its attorneys, Matthew D. Krueger, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, and Paul L. Kantor and Keith S. Alexander, Assistant United States Attorneys, and William Mackie, Trial Attorney, National Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice, and the defendant, Resit Tavan, individually and by his attorneys Nejla K. Lane and Robert L. Gevirtz, pursuant to Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, enter into the following plea agreement:

CHARGES

2. The defendant has been charged in a thirteen-count Indictment which alleges a violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2, 371, 554(a), 1956(a)(2)(A), and Title 50, United States Code, Section 1705(a).

3. The defendant has read and fully understands the charges contained in the Indictment. He fully understands the nature and elements of the crimes with which he has been charged, and the charges and the terms and conditions of the Plea Agreement have been fully explained to him by his attorneys.

4. The defendant voluntarily agrees to plead guilty to Count One of the Indictment as fully set forth in Attachment A.

5. The defendant acknowledges, understands, and agrees that he is, in fact, guilty of the offense of conspiracy as described in Attachment A. The parties acknowledge and understand that if this case were to proceed to trial, the government would be able to prove the facts set forth in Attachment B beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendant admits that these facts are true and correct and establish his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. This information is provided for the purpose of setting forth a factual basis for the plea of guilty. It is not a full recitation of the defendant's knowledge of, or participation in, this offense.

PENALTIES

6. The parties understand and agree that the offense to which the defendant will enter a plea of guilty as charged in Count One carries the following maximum penalties: five years imprisonment and a criminal fine of \$250,000. The defendant must also pay a mandatory special assessment of \$100 and is subject to a maximum of three years of supervised release.

7. The defendant acknowledges, understands, and agrees that he has discussed the relevant statutes as well as the applicable sentencing guidelines with his attorney.

DISMISSAL OF REMAINING COUNTS OF THE INDICTMENT

8. The government agrees to move to dismiss the remaining counts of the Indictment at the time of sentencing.

ELEMENTS

9. The parties understand and agree that in order to sustain the charge of conspiracy as set forth in Count One, the government must prove each of the following propositions beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the conspiracy as charged existed;
Second, that the defendant knowingly became a member of the conspiracy with an intent to advance the conspiracy; and
Third, that one of the conspirators committed an act in furtherance of the conspiracy in an effort to advance the goals of the conspiracy.

SENTENCING PROVISIONS

10. The parties agree to waive the time limits in Fed. R. Crim. P. 32 relating to the presentence report, including that the presentence report be disclosed not less than 35 days before the sentencing hearing, in favor of a schedule for disclosure, and the filing of any objections, to be established by the Court at the change of plea hearing.

11. The parties acknowledge, understand, and agree that any sentence imposed by the Court will be pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act, and that the Court will give due regard to the Sentencing Guidelines when sentencing the defendant.

12. The defendant acknowledges and agrees that his attorney has discussed the potentially applicable Sentencing Guidelines provisions with him to the defendant's satisfaction.

13. The parties acknowledge and understand that prior to sentencing the United States Probation Office will conduct its own investigation of the defendant's criminal history. The parties further acknowledge and understand that, at the time the defendant enters a guilty plea, the parties may not have full and complete information regarding the defendant's criminal history. The parties acknowledge, understand, and agree that the defendant may not move to withdraw the guilty plea solely as a result of the sentencing Court's determination of the defendant's criminal history.

Sentencing Guidelines Calculations

14. The defendant acknowledges and understands that the Sentencing Guidelines recommendations contained in this Plea Agreement do not create any right to be sentenced within any particular sentence range, and that the Court may impose a reasonable sentence above

or below the Guideline range. The parties further understand and agree that if the defendant has provided false, incomplete, or inaccurate information that affects the calculations, the government is not bound to make the recommendations contained in this Plea Agreement.

Relevant Conduct

15. The parties acknowledge, understand, and agree that pursuant to Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 1B1.3, the sentencing judge may consider relevant conduct in calculating the Sentencing Guidelines range, even if the relevant conduct is not the subject of the offense to which the defendant is pleading guilty.

Base Offense Level

16. The parties agree to recommend to the sentencing court that the applicable Sentencing Guidelines Base Offense Level for the offense charged in Count One is 26 under Sentencing Guidelines Manual §2M5.1.

Specific Offense Characteristics

17. The parties agree that there are no provisions for a specific offense characteristic adjustment under Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 2M5.1 with regard to Count One.

Acceptance of Responsibility

18. The government agrees to recommend a two-level decrease for acceptance of responsibility as authorized by Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 3E1.1(a), but only if the defendant exhibits conduct consistent with the acceptance of responsibility. In addition, if the court determines at the time of sentencing that the defendant is entitled to the two-level reduction under § 3E1.1(a), the government agrees to make a motion recommending an additional one-level decrease as authorized by Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 3E1.1(b) because the defendant timely notified authorities of his intention to enter a plea of guilty.

Sentencing Recommendations

19. Both parties reserve the right to provide the Court and the United States Probation Office with any and all information which might be pertinent to the sentencing process, including but not limited to any and all conduct related to the offense as well as any and all matters which might constitute aggravating or mitigating sentencing factors.

20. Both parties reserve the right to make recommendations regarding any and all factors pertinent to the determination of the Sentencing Guideline range; any fine to be imposed; the length of supervised release and the terms and conditions of the release; the defendant's custodial status pending the sentencing; and any other matters not specifically addressed by this Plea Agreement.

21. The government agrees to recommend a sentence at the low end of the applicable Sentencing Guidelines range as determined by the Court. The defendant reserves the right to recommend a sentence below the Sentencing Guideline range as determined by the Court.

Court's Determinations at Sentencing

22. The parties acknowledge, understand, and agree that neither the Court nor the United States Probation Office is a party to or bound by this Plea Agreement. The United States Probation Office will make its own recommendations to the Court. The Court will make its own determinations regarding any and all issues relating to the imposition of sentence and may impose any sentence authorized by law up to the maximum penalties set forth in Paragraph 6. The parties further understand that the Court will be guided by the Sentencing Guidelines but will not be bound by the Sentencing Guidelines and may impose a reasonable sentence above or below the calculated Sentencing Guideline range.

23. The parties acknowledge, understand, and agree that the defendant may not move to withdraw the guilty plea solely as a result of the sentence imposed by the Court.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

24. The defendant acknowledges and understands that any and all financial obligations imposed by the Court are due and payable in full upon entry of the judgment of conviction. The defendant further understands that any payment schedule imposed by the Court shall be the minimum the defendant is expected to pay and that the government's collection of any and all court imposed financial obligations is not limited to the payment schedule. The defendant agrees not to request any delay or stay in payment of any and all financial obligations. If the defendant is incarcerated, the defendant agrees to participate in the Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, regardless of whether the court specifically directs participation or imposes a schedule of payments.

25. The defendant agrees to provide to the Financial Litigation Unit (FLU) of the United States Attorney's Office, at least 30 days before sentencing, and also upon request of the FLU during any period of probation or supervised release imposed by the Court, a complete and sworn financial statement on a form provided by FLU and any required documentation.

Special Assessment

26. The defendant agrees to pay the special assessment in the amount of \$100 prior to or at the time of sentencing.

Forfeiture

27. The parties agree that any forfeiture of the defendant's funds or properties that may have constituted the proceeds of the offense to which he is pleading guilty, or were used to facilitate such offense shall be subject to forfeiture and that any forfeiture of the same will be determined by the court prior to or at the time of sentencing. The defendant agrees that all funds or properties which may be identified as constituting the proceeds of the offense to which he is pleading guilty, or were used to facilitate such offense shall be subject to forfeiture. The

defendant agrees to the forfeiture of these funds or properties and to the immediate entry of a preliminary order of forfeiture. The parties acknowledge and understand that the government reserves the right to proceed against assets not specifically identified in this Plea Agreement, information and/or bill of particulars.

DEFENDANT'S COOPERATION

28. The defendant, by entering into this Plea Agreement, further agrees to fully and completely cooperate with the government in its investigation of this and related matters, and to testify truthfully and completely before the grand jury and at any subsequent trials or proceedings, if asked to do so and if the defendant is at that time present in the United States. The government agrees to advise the sentencing judge of the nature and extent of the defendant's cooperation. The parties acknowledge, understand and agree that if the defendant provides substantial assistance to the government in the investigation or prosecution of others, the government, in its discretion, may recommend a downward departure from: (a) the applicable sentencing guideline range; (b) any applicable statutory mandatory minimum; or (c) both. The defendant acknowledges and understands that the court will make its own determination regarding the appropriateness and extent to which such cooperation should affect the sentence.

DEFENDANT'S WAIVER OF RIGHTS

29. In entering this agreement, the defendant acknowledges and understands that he surrenders any claims he may have raised in any pretrial motion, as well as certain rights which include the following:

- a. If the defendant persisted in a plea of not guilty to the charges against him, he would be entitled to a speedy and public trial by a court or jury. The defendant has a right to a jury trial. However, in order that the trial be conducted by the judge sitting without a jury, the defendant, the government and the judge all must agree that the trial be conducted by the judge without a jury.

- b. If the trial is a jury trial, the jury would be composed of twelve citizens selected at random. The defendant and his attorney would have a say in who the jurors would be by removing prospective jurors for cause where actual bias or other disqualification is shown, or without cause by exercising peremptory challenges. The jury would have to agree unanimously before it could return a verdict of guilty. The Court would instruct the jury that the defendant is presumed innocent until such time, if ever, as the government establishes guilt by competent evidence to the satisfaction of the jury beyond a reasonable doubt.
- c. If the trial is held by the judge without a jury, the judge would find the facts and determine, after hearing all of the evidence, whether or not he was persuaded of defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.
- d. At such trial, whether by a judge or a jury, the government would be required to present witnesses and other evidence against the defendant. The defendant would be able to confront witnesses upon whose testimony the government is relying to obtain a conviction and he would have the right to cross-examine those witnesses. In turn the defendant could, but is not obligated to, present witnesses and other evidence on his own behalf. The defendant would be entitled to compulsory process to call witnesses.
- e. At such trial, defendant would have a privilege against self-incrimination so that he could decline to testify and no inference of guilt could be drawn from his refusal to testify. If defendant desired to do so, he could testify on his own behalf.

30. The defendant acknowledges and understands that by pleading guilty he is waiving all the rights set forth above. The defendant further acknowledges the fact that his attorney has explained these rights to him and the consequences of his waiver of these rights. The defendant further acknowledges that as a part of the guilty plea hearing, the Court may question the defendant under oath, on the record, and in the presence of counsel about the offense to which the defendant intends to plead guilty. The defendant further understands that his answers may later be used against him in a prosecution for perjury or false statement.

31. The defendant acknowledges and understands that he will be adjudicated guilty of the offense to which he will plead guilty and thereby may be deprived of certain rights should he at some point become a citizen of the United States, including but not limited to the right to vote,

to hold public office, to serve on a jury, to possess firearms, and to be employed by a federally insured financial institution.

32. The defendant knowingly and voluntarily waives all claims he may have based upon the statute of limitations, the Speedy Trial Act, and the speedy trial provisions of the Sixth Amendment. The defendant agrees that any delay between the filing of this Plea Agreement and the entry of the defendant's guilty plea pursuant to this agreement constitutes excludable time under the Speedy Trial Act.

33. Based on the government's concessions in this Plea Agreement, the defendant knowingly and voluntarily waives his right to appeal his sentence in this case and further waives his right to challenge his conviction or sentence in any post-conviction proceeding, including but not limited to a motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. As used in this Paragraph, the term "sentence" means any term of imprisonment, term of supervised release, term of probation, supervised release condition, fine, forfeiture order, and restitution order. The defendant's waiver of appeal and post-conviction challenges includes the waiver of any claim that (1) the statute or Sentencing Guidelines under which the defendant is convicted or sentenced are unconstitutional, and (2) the conduct to which the defendant has admitted does not fall within the scope of the statute or Sentencing Guidelines. This waiver does not extend to an appeal or post-conviction motion based on (1) any punishment in excess of the statutory maximum, (2) the Court's reliance on any constitutionally impermissible factor, such as race, religion, or sex, (3) ineffective assistance of counsel in connection with the negotiation of the Plea Agreement or sentencing, or (4) a claim that the Plea Agreement was entered involuntarily.

34. The defendant knowingly and voluntarily waives any claim or objection he may have based on any violation of the statute of limitations or lack of venue.

Further Civil or Administrative Action

35. The defendant acknowledges, understands, and agrees that the defendant has discussed with his attorney and understands that nothing contained in this Plea Agreement, including any attachment, is meant to limit the rights and authority of the United States of America or any other state or local government to take further civil, administrative, or regulatory action against the defendant, including but not limited to any listing and debarment proceedings to restrict rights and opportunities of the defendant to contract with or receive assistance, loans, and benefits from United States government agencies.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

36. Removal and other immigration consequences are the subject of a separate proceeding, and the defendant understands that no one, including the defendant's attorney or the Court, can predict to a certainty the effect of the defendant's conviction on the defendant's immigration status. The defendant nevertheless affirms that the defendant wants to plead guilty regardless of any immigration consequences, including the potential for automatic removal from the United States.

GENERAL MATTERS

37. The parties acknowledge, understand, and agree that this agreement does not require the government to take, or not to take, any particular position in any post-conviction motion or appeal.

38. The parties acknowledge, understand, and agree that this Plea Agreement will be filed and become part of the public record in this case.

39. The parties acknowledge, understand, and agree that the United States Attorney's office is free to notify any local, state, or federal agency of the defendant's conviction.

40. The defendant understands that pursuant to the Victim and Witness Protection Act, the Justice for All Act, and regulations promulgated thereto by the Attorney General of the United States, the victim of a crime may make a statement describing the impact of the offense on the victim and further may make a recommendation regarding the sentence to be imposed. The defendant acknowledges and understands that comments and recommendations by a victim may be different from those of the parties to this Plea Agreement.

EFFECT OF DEFENDANT'S BREACH OF PLEA AGREEMENT

41. The defendant acknowledges and understands if he violates any term of this Plea Agreement at any time, engages in any further criminal activity prior to sentencing, or fails to appear for sentencing, this Plea Agreement shall become null and void at the discretion of the government. The defendant further acknowledges and understands that the government's agreement to dismiss any charge is conditional upon final resolution of this matter. If this Plea Agreement is revoked or if the defendant's conviction ultimately is overturned, then the government retains the right to reinstate any and all dismissed charges and to file any and all charges which were not filed because of this Plea Agreement. The defendant hereby knowingly and voluntarily waives any defense based on the applicable statute of limitations for any charges filed against the defendant as a result of his breach of this Plea Agreement. The defendant understands, however, that the government may elect to proceed with the guilty plea and sentencing. If the defendant and his attorney have signed a proffer letter in connection with this case, then the defendant further acknowledges and understands that he continues to be subject to the terms of the proffer letter.

VOLUNTARINESS OF DEFENDANT'S PLEA

42. The defendant acknowledges, understands, and agrees that he will plead guilty freely and voluntarily because he is in fact guilty. The defendant further acknowledges and

agrees that no threats, promises, representations, or other inducements have been made, nor agreements reached, other than those set forth in this Plea Agreement, to induce the defendant to plead guilty.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am the defendant. I am entering into this plea agreement freely and voluntarily. I am not now on or under the influence of any drug, medication, alcohol, or other intoxicant or depressant, whether or not prescribed by a physician, which would impair my ability to understand the terms and conditions of this agreement. My attorney has reviewed every part of this agreement with me and has advised me of the implications of the sentencing guidelines. I have discussed all aspects of this case with my attorney and I am satisfied that my attorney has provided effective assistance of counsel.

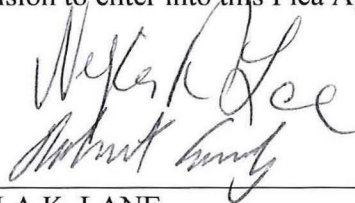
Date: 2-20-2019



RESIT TAVAN
Defendant

I am the defendant's attorney. I carefully have reviewed every part of this Plea Agreement with the defendant. To my knowledge, my client's decision to enter into this Plea Agreement is an informed and voluntary one.

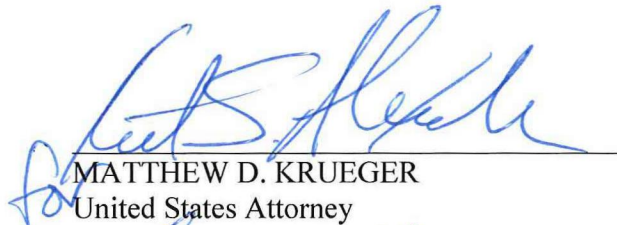
Date: 2-20-2019



NEJLA K. LANE
ROBERT L. GEVIRTZ
Attorneys for the Defendant

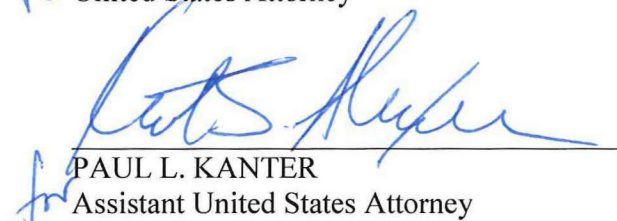
For the United States of America:

Date: 3/7/19



MATTHEW D. KRUEGER
United States Attorney

Date: 3/7/19



PAUL L. KANTER
Assistant United States Attorney

ATTACHMENT A

Relevant Individuals and Entities

At all times relevant to this Indictment:

1. RAMOR DIS TICARET, LTD., a/k/a The Ramor Group (“RAMOR”), was registered as a corporation in Turkey with an office located in Istanbul. RAMOR’s business included procuring commercial marine equipment, goods, and materials from the United States for shipment to customers in Iran. One of RAMOR’s customers was Qeshm Madkandalou Shipbuilding Cooperative of Iran.

2. RESIT TAVAN (“TAVAN”) was a citizen of Turkey residing in Istanbul. TAVAN was the sole owner and President of RAMOR.

3. FULYA KALAFATOGLU OGUZTURK (“OGUZTURK”) was a citizen of Turkey residing in Istanbul. OGUZTURK was employed by RAMOR as a Deputy Manager.

4. Qeshm Madkandalou Shipbuilding Cooperative of Iran (“Madkandalou”) was an Iranian entity affiliated with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Madkandalou was located on Qeshm Island, Iran.

5. Rohollah Vosoughi (“Vosoughi”) was an Iranian citizen who resided at times in both Iran and Turkey. Vosoughi worked for both Madkandalou and RAMOR, serving at times as a commercial manager for Madkandalou.

6. Reza Almasi (“Almasi”) was an Iranian citizen residing in Tehran and employed at Madkandalou as a production manager, naval architect, and shipbuilder. Almasi was involved, among other things, in the development and building of Iranian naval vessels, including a prototype 16-meter missile attack vessel known as the RMS-16.

7. Company A, located in the State and Eastern District of Wisconsin, was a commercial

outboard engine manufacturer that produced high-powered marine engines for both domestic and foreign customers.

8. Company B, located in the State and Eastern District of Wisconsin, was a commercial manufacturer that produced, among other products, marine generators used to power the electronic components of marine vessels.

9. Company C, located in the State and Eastern District of Wisconsin, was a commercial manufacturer that produced, among other marine products, propulsion systems.

The Iran Trade Embargo and the Iranian Transactions Regulations

10. The International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"), Title 50, United States Code, Section 1702(a)(1), gave the President of the United States broad authority to regulate exports and other international transactions in times of national emergency. IEEPA controls were triggered by an executive order declaring a national emergency based on an "unusual and extraordinary threat, which had its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States, to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States." Executive orders issued pursuant to IEEPA could impose broad trade restrictions against a particular country that were more comprehensive than standard export controls. An embargo barred United States persons from engaging in a broad range of transactions involving an offending foreign government or its nationals, unless specific United States government authorization was obtained in advance.

11. Pursuant to IEEPA authority, on March 15, 1995, the President issued Executive Order 12957, which declared a national emergency with respect to Iran and the government of Iran. The executive order was issued based on presidential findings that the policies and actions of the government of Iran constituted a threat to the national security of the United States due to

Iran's support of international terrorism and its attempts to acquire weapons of mass destruction.

12. Pursuant to IEEPA authority, on May 6, 1995, the President issued Executive Order 12959, which declared a trade embargo against Iran, prohibiting (with limited exceptions not applicable here) the export from the United States to Iran of any goods, technology, or services. On August 17, 1997, the President reiterated and renewed the embargo by issuing Executive Order 13059. The most recent continuation of this declaration of national emergency and embargo was issued on January 13, 2017. The embargo has remained in effect during all times relevant to this Indictment.

13. The United States Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") issued regulations implementing the executive order and trade embargo (the "Iranian Transactions Regulations" or "ITR"). In October 2012, the Department of Treasury reissued and renamed the ITR as the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations ("ITSR"). The substantive provisions of the ITR were not changed by this action and remained in effect. Without a license issued by OFAC, these regulations prohibited both (i) the export of goods or services from the United States to Iran and (ii) the reexportation of U.S. origin goods and services from a third country, directly or indirectly, to Iran.

14. The Executive Orders and the ITR or ITSR were in effect at all times relevant to this Indictment.

15. At no time relevant to this Indictment did RAMOR, TAVAN, and OGUZTURK, or any other entity controlled by RAMOR, TAVAN, and OGUZTURK, obtain a license from OFAC authorizing any of them to export any goods from the United States to Iran.

Reports to the United States Government and the Automated Export System

16. Under United States law and regulation, exporters, shippers, and freight forwarders were required to file certain forms and declarations concerning exports of goods and technology from the United States. Typically, those filings were completed through the submission of Electronic Export Information (“EEI”) via the Automated Export System (“AES”). The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, administered the AES. The EEI and accompanying materials were official documents submitted to the DHS in connection with export shipments from the United States.

17. An essential and material part of the EEI was information concerning the ultimate consignee and the country of ultimate destination for the export. The identity of the ultimate consignee determined whether the goods (a) could be exported without any specific authorization from the United States government; (b) could be exported with the specific authorization and validated license from OFAC; or (c) could not be exported from the United States.

18. The EEI was equivalent to a sworn statement to the United States government that the transaction occurred as described. The EEI was used by the United States Bureau of Census to collect trade statistics and by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”), for export control purposes.

COUNT 1

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:

19. Beginning in or around March 2013, the exact date being unknown to the Grand Jury, and continuing through in or about July 2015, in the State and Eastern District of Wisconsin and elsewhere,

**RAMOR DIS TICARET, LTD.,
a/k/a The Ramor Group,
RESIT TAVAN, and
FULYA KALAFATOGLU OGUZTURK,**

knowingly and intentionally combined, conspired, confederated, and agreed with each other and with others known and unknown to the Grand Jury,

(a) to defraud the United States by impairing, impeding, and obstructing the lawful governmental functions of the United States Department of Treasury, that is, the enforcement of laws and regulations prohibiting the export of goods from the United States to Iran without a license; and

(b) to commit an offense against the United States, to wit: smuggling, by knowingly and fraudulently exporting and sending, and attempting to export and send, from the United States to Iran, articles and objects contrary to IEEPA, Title 50, United States Code, Section 1705, and the ITSR, Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations 560.203-205, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 554(a);

MANNER AND MEANS OF THE CONSPIRACY

20. The conspirators would and did use the following manner and means, among others, to accomplish the objects of the conspiracy:

a. TAVAN, OGUZTURK, and RAMOR, directly and indirectly ordered, negotiated, and procured equipment, goods, and technologies from United States companies for the end use of one or more persons and entities associated with, or part of, the Iranian military.

b. TAVAN, OGUZTURK, and RAMOR, directly and indirectly purchased equipment, goods, and technologies from the United States as directed by persons and entities located in Iran, including Almasi and Madkandalou, knowing that such equipment, goods, and

technologies would be exported and reexported through Turkey to Iran.

c. TAVAN, OGUZTURK, and RAMOR, together with other unindicted coconspirators, exported and reexported, and caused the export and reexport, of U.S. origin goods, technology, and services to Iran for the use of persons and entities associated with or part of the Iranian military and, in order to do so, evaded and otherwise failed to obtain the required export licenses from the United States government.

ACTS IN FURTHERANCE

21. In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect the objects of the conspiracy, the conspirators committed or caused to be committed one or more of the following acts in the State and Eastern District of Wisconsin and elsewhere.

The Exportation of Two Model 557 Engines from Company A

22. In April and May, 2013, TAVAN communicated by email with Vosoughi concerning the acquisition of U.S. origin Model 557 high-powered outboard engines manufactured by Company A (the “557 Engines”) in the Eastern District of Wisconsin. On May 8, 2013, TAVAN sent a pro forma invoice to Vosoughi and OGUZTURK regarding the purchase of two 557 Engines.

23. On May 15, 2013, Vosoughi sent by email to Almasi and other persons at Madkandalou a copy of a pro forma invoice regarding the purchase of the 557 Engines showing a total purchase price of \$204,604.

24. On May 21, 2013, TAVAN, on behalf of RAMOR, signed a purchase agreement for the 557 Engines with a U.S. commercial brokerage business acting as an agent for RAMOR in dealing with Company A. TAVAN represented that the 557 Engines would only be used in

Turkey and that, pursuant to U.S. law, RAMOR would not transfer the 557 Engines to any “sanctioned nation.”

25. On July 1, 2013, TAVAN signed a BIS Form 711, “Statement by Ultimate Consignee and Purchaser,” which identified RAMOR, Istanbul, Turkey, as the ultimate consignee, and certified that the 557 Engines would be used in Turkey and would not be reexported.

26. On September 13, 2013, Vosoughi sent by email to Almasi and others at Madkandalou, two documents, a packing list and an invoice, both bearing RAMOR letterhead and addressed to “Qeshm Madkandalou Shipbuilding Cooperative Co., Shibderaz Village - Kandalou Region - Qeshm Island - Iran.” Item 5 on both documents references a set of two outboard motors, and item 5 on the packing list identifies two 557 horsepower outboard engines manufactured by Company A.

27. On December 29, 2013, Almasi emailed Vosoughi and TAVAN concerning the return of the 557 Engines from Iran to Turkey.

28. On January 27, 2014, Vosoughi emailed TAVAN and OGUZTURK an invoice on Madkandalou letterhead for return shipment of the 557 Engines from Qeshm Island, Iran, to RAMOR in Istanbul, Turkey.

29. During June 2014, RAMOR transmitted a total of \$190,000 from Turkey to Company A’s broker in the United States.

The Exportation of a Marine Generator from Company B

30. On December 1, 2013, acting on behalf of RAMOR, TAVAN signed a contract with Madkandalou by which RAMOR agreed to act as a general contractor for Madkandalou on a project to design and build a “High Speed Composite Boat,” known as the RMS-16, for delivery

and use in Iran. RAMOR agreed to procure necessary component parts required to construct the RMS-16, including procuring one of three types of marine power generators, one of which was manufactured in the U.S. by Company B in the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

31. On July 14, 2014, Almasi sent an email to Vosoughi and a naval architect directing that the RMS-16 be designed and constructed to allow clearance for a “Nasr type” missile. In response, on July 14, 2014, the naval architect sent an email to Almasi, Vosoughi, and TAVAN confirming that the RMS-16 design provided sufficient clearance for the missile system. Attached to the email is a digital drawing of the RMS-16 showing integrated covert missile launching tubes.

32. On December 30, 2014, Almasi sent Vosoughi an email that included as an attachment a pro forma invoice to RAMOR from a Turkish distributor of Company B. The pro forma invoice, in the amount of \$13,250, was for a “17.5EFOZD” marine diesel generator manufactured by Company B. The invoice included a handwritten notation of “RMS-16.”

33. On January 5, 2015, and June 30, 2015, RAMOR paid \$6,628 and \$6,622, respectively, to Company B’s Turkish distributor. Appearing on a document related to the June 2015 payment are handwritten notations reading “RMS-16,” “generator,” and the name of Company B’s Turkish distributor.

34. On June 1, 2015, via money wire transfer, the Turkish distributor paid \$9,686.40 to Company B for the marine generator.

35. On July 6, 2015, Vosoughi emailed Almasi a packing list and invoice on RAMOR letterhead, dated July 3, 2015, and addressed to Madkandalou which included a line item referring to Company B’s 17.5 Marine Generator; Qty: 1; Origin: USA.

The Exportation of Marine Surface Drives from Company C

36. Pursuant to the RMS-16 contract, RAMOR sought to purchase marine power propulsion equipment, known as Arneson ASD-14 Surface Drives, from Company C for delivery to Madkandalou for use on the RMS-16. On January 30, 2015, a Turkish distributor for Company C provided a preliminary price quotation to RAMOR for two Arneson ASD-14 Surface Drives, manufactured by Company C in the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Vosoughi emailed the quotation to Almasi on February 10, 2015.

37. On February 2, 2015, a Turkish distributor for Company C provided a pro forma invoice to RAMOR for two Arneson ASD-14 Surface Drives, manufactured by Company C. Vosoughi emailed the pro forma invoice to Almasi on February 20, 2015, stating a total cost of \$157,000.

38. In June 2015, RAMOR paid \$142,000 to Company C's Turkish distributor for the purchase and export of two Arneson ASD-14 Surface Drives.

39. On July 6, 2015, Vosoughi emailed Almasi a packing list and invoice on RAMOR letterhead, dated July 3, 2015, and addressed to Madkandalou which included a line item referring to Company C's Arneson Propulsion System; Qty: 2; Origin: USA.

40. On July 27, 2015, the Turkish distributor paid approximately \$113,000 to Company C via money wire transfer for the Arneson ASD-14 Surface Drives.

ATTACHMENT B

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The parties acknowledge and understand that if this case were to proceed to trial, the government would be able to prove the facts set forth below beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendant admits that these facts are true and correct and establish his guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. This information is provided for the purpose of setting forth a factual basis for the plea of guilty. It is not a full recitation of the defendant's knowledge of, or participation in, this offense.

The International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"), Title 50, United States Code, Section 1702(a)(1), gave the President of the United States broad authority to regulate exports and other international transactions in times of national emergency. IEEPA controls were triggered by an executive order declaring a national emergency based on an "unusual and extraordinary threat, which had its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States, to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States." Executive orders issued pursuant to IEEPA could impose broad trade restrictions against a particular country that were more comprehensive than standard export controls. An embargo barred United States persons from engaging in a broad range of transactions involving an offending foreign government or its nationals, unless specific United States government authorization was obtained in advance.

Pursuant to IEEPA authority, on March 15, 1995, the President issued Executive Order 12957, which declared a national emergency with respect to Iran and the government of Iran. The executive order was issued based on presidential findings that the policies and actions of the government of Iran constituted a threat to the national security of the United States due to Iran's support of international terrorism and its attempts to acquire weapons of mass destruction.

Pursuant to IEEPA authority, on May 6, 1995, the President issued Executive Order 12959, which declared a trade embargo against Iran, prohibiting (with limited exceptions not applicable here) the export from the United States to Iran of any goods, technology, or services. On August 17, 1997, the President reiterated and renewed the embargo by issuing Executive Order 13059. The most recent continuation of this declaration of national emergency and embargo was issued on January 13, 2017. The embargo has remained in effect during all times relevant to this Indictment.

The United States Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) issued regulations implementing the executive order and trade embargo (the "Iranian Transactions Regulations" or "ITR"). In October 2012, the Department of Treasury reissued and renamed the ITR as the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations (“ITSR”). The substantive provisions of the ITR were not changed by this action and remained in effect. Without a license issued by OFAC, these regulations prohibited both (i) the export of goods or services from the United States to Iran and (ii) the reexportation of U.S. origin goods and services from a third country, directly or indirectly, to Iran.

The Executive Orders and the ITR or ITSR were in effect at all times relevant to this Indictment. At no time relevant to this Indictment did RAMOR, TAVAN, and OGUZTURK, or any other entity controlled by RAMOR, TAVAN, and OGUZTURK, obtain a license from OFAC authorizing any of them to export any goods from the United States to Iran.

From 2012 onward, the Defendant Resit Tavan (the “Defendant”), a citizen of Turkey residing in Istanbul, was the sole owner and president of the Istanbul based Turkish corporation Ramor Dis Ticaret, Ltd., also known as the Ramor Group (“Ramor”). Fulya Kalafatoglu

Oguzturk (“Oguzturk”), a Turkish citizen, was an employee of Ramor and served as the Acting Deputy Manager of Ramor. Ramor operated as a commercial supply business, including procuring marine equipment, goods, and materials from the United States for delivery and shipment to Iran. A primary customer of Ramor was the Qeshm Madkandalou Shipbuilding Cooperative (“Madkandalou”), a commercial business located in Qeshm Island, Iran. An important portion of Madkandalou’s business involved marine engineering and boat construction for Iranian military or naval forces. Rohollah Vosoughi, an Iranian citizen, was a commercial manager at Madkandalou. Vosoughi worked with the Defendant on site at Ramor from 2013 through 2015. Vosoughi’s duties while working at Ramor was to manage and supervise Ramor’s business with Madkandalou in cooperation with the Defendant. Reza Almasi, an Iranian citizen, was employed at Madkandalou in Iran as a production manager, architect, and shipbuilder. Almasi’s work during this time included developing a proto-type 16 meter missile attack boat known as the RMS-16.

From early 2013 through 2015, the Defendant, operating through Ramor and in association and in cooperation with Oguzturk and Vosoughi, directly and indirectly negotiated, ordered, procured and caused the illegal export of marine related goods and technologies from the United States to Madkandalou in Iran for use by the Iranian military, using Turkey as an intermediary transshipment point. The Defendant (i) received orders for certain U.S. origin marine materials from persons and entities located in Iran, including Almasi and Madkandalou, (ii) took actions to cause the procurement of these U.S. origin materials; (iii) caused the export of these U.S. origin materials from the U.S. to Turkey based upon the false representation that the true end user was Ramor; and (iv) caused the illegal re-export of these materials to Iran. The

Defendant had knowledge of U.S. sanctions and the embargo with regard to Iran, and he knew that U.S. goods and materials could not be exported from the U.S. to Iran.

In early 2013, the Defendant communicated with both Vosoughi and Almasi about procuring U.S. origin Model 557 high-powered outboard engines manufactured by a U.S. company in the Eastern District of Wisconsin (the “557 Engines”) for export and delivery to Madkandalou. In May 2013, the Defendant on behalf of Ramor, executed a purchase agreement for the purchase of the 557 Engines with the manufacturer’s brokerage company. In 2013, the Defendant signed a U.S. Department of Commerce form (the “BIS Form 711”) falsely stating that the 557 Engines would be only used in Turkey, when the Defendant knew that the 557 Engines were to be delivered and used in Iran by Madkandalou. In September 2013 the 557 Engines were delivered to Madkandalou in Iran, following payments of USD \$190,000 by Ramor to the U.S. based brokerage company acting on behalf of the U.S. based manufacturer.

In December 2013 the Defendant, acting as an officer of Ramor, entered into a contract with Madkandalou whereby Ramor agreed to serve as a general contractor for Madkandalou on a project to design and build a “High Speed Composite Boat,” known as the RMS-16, for delivery and use in Iran (the “RMS-16 Contract”). The Defendant, through Ramor, agreed to procure various equipment and parts required to construct the RMS-16, including one of three types of marine power generators, one of which was manufactured in the U.S. in the Eastern District of Wisconsin (the “Marine Power Generator”). In late 2014, Ramor received a pro forma invoice for \$13,250 for the Marine Power Generator from a Turkish distributor of the U.S. based manufacturer. Included on this invoice was a handwritten notation of “RMS-16.” In January and June 2015, RAMOR paid \$6,628 and \$6,622, respectively, for the purchase of the Marine

Power Generator to the Turkish distributor of the U.S. manufacturer. The U.S. manufacturer supplied the Marine Power Generator and exported it from the United States to the Turkish Distributor, and in July 2015 the Marine Power Generator was shipped to Madkandalou.

Also in early 2015, pursuant to the RMS-16 contract, the Defendant, acting through RAMOR, took actions to purchase a specialized marine power propulsion equipment known as Arneson ASD-14 Surface Drives from a U.S. based manufacturer located in the Eastern District of Wisconsin for delivery to Madkandalou for use on the RMS-16. In February 2015, Ramor received a pro forma invoice for \$157,000 from a Turkish distributor for the U.S. manufacturer for two U.S. origin Arneson ASD-14 Surface Drives. In June 2015, RAMOR paid \$142,000 to the Turkish distributor for the U.S. manufacturer towards the purchase and export of these Arneson ASD-14 Surface Drives. The U.S. manufacturer supplied the Arneson ASD-14 Surface Drives and exported these items from the United States to the Turkish Distributor. In July 2015, these Arneson ASD-14 Surface Drives were shipped to Madkandalou.

From at least July 2014 onward, the Defendant was aware and knew of the general outlines and nature of the U.S. laws that imposed trade sanctions on Iran and that it was illegal to export U.S. goods to Iran. The Defendant and Ramor caused the export of the marine equipment and materials noted above based upon the false representation that the true end user was Ramor in Turkey. At no time did the Defendant, Ramor or any officers or employees thereof, or anyone else cause the U.S. manufacturers to apply for, or receive, any export license or export authorization from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") for the export of the specific equipment and parts described herein.